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## MEMPHIS APPEAL

WEDNESDAY, : : JULY 16, 1879.

50 AND 4.

The leading men of the State are still in the field doing their best to carry the fiftyand-four compromise settlement of the State debt. Their speeches have been well received and public opinion has almost unanimously settled down to an approval of what every earnest friend of the State believes to be a fair and reasonable settlement. The following appointments appear in the Nashville American, of yesterday: Colonel John 3. Burch will speak at Lewisburg, Marshall county, Monday, July 21st; Petersburg, Lincoln county, Tuesday, July 22d: Fayetteville, Lincoln county, Wednesday, July 23d, and at Winchester, Franklin county, Thursday, July 24th. Judge John E. Garner, of Robertson county, and General A. W. Campbell, of Jackson, will speak at Greenfield, Weakley county, Saturday, July 19th, and at Waverley, Humphreys county, Monday, July 21st. General William G. Brien, of Nashville, will speak at Chattanooga and Bristol, and points between, beginning this week; and Colonel Thomas Claiborne will address the citizens of Davidson county, at Hickman's Ferry, twenty-fifth district, on Thursday, July 24th. Senator James E. Bailey will also address the people in favor of the fifty-and-four compromise at the following times and places: Springfield, Monday, July 21st; Gallatin, Tuesday, July 221; Nashville, Wednesday, July 23J; Franklin, Friday, July 25th; Co-

## "ACCEPT" IS THE PEOPLE'S

TICKET. The ticket to be voted on the seventh of Usually an election ticket is burdened with many names, candidates for a variety of offices, but at the election to be held three weeks from to-merrow, the ticket will be short, and the voter will have to place upon wite sected." From present indications the majority for the former ticket will reach fifty thousand. A few weeks ago it was supposed that a small vote would be cast, but the people have become impressed with the importance of accepting the proposed compromise and will turn out. The great mass of the tax-paying people seem more interested in the settlement of this question than the men who lead public sentiment. In commenting on this fact the Columbia Herald says: "What is the matter with leading men, they don't take an interest in this State debt compromise? The people want information, and take a positive position. The question has not been discussed as it should be, and there is danger of the proposition being defeated, it correctly. Let everybody speak out for or against it; it is a question of too much moment for any man to occupy an equivocal position upon it. By voting for the proposition, you remove twelve millions of debt voting against it you vote twelve dollars a head upon every man, woman and child, lar, as nearly as we can gather from the telewhite and black, in the State-a debt which is piling up more than a million every year.' The Gallatin Examiner says that "it is the duty of every good citizen to lend his best efforts to remove the dangerous question of the State debt from politics. Its agitation and the position in which it has placed the State has brought evil and evil only. Many of the best men of the State bave stood silent. Afraid to open their mouths. It has presented the strange spectacle of the intelligence and brains of the State when in the majority submitting to the rule of a minority of the most during and reckless demagogues." The Knoxville Tribune says: "The papers are doing all that could be expected of them, but the representative men, who can appeal more directly to the people, must share the labor with them. In this way and this way alone can the people be brought up to the full measure of their duty. Let the good work begin, and ought not to cause a general stampede. begin at once, for the time left for work is TERRIBLE VISITATION TO A BANKRUPT short. We hope to hear of such an agitation of the question during the next few weeks as will bring out the full strength of East Tennessee's vote." The complaints of our cotemporaries at the silence of the leading men of the State are not indorsed by the APPEAL. A few weeks ago neither the press nor the people had entered into a of folly in the present emergency. It has discussion of the question. But all perhaps not been possible, under the circum classes are aroused. The leading men in all parts of the State are speaking out, and we predict that by the seventh of August the excitement will call forth nearly the usual vote. Colyar, Golliday, Gardner, Judge T. J. Freeman, Senator James E. Bailey, Representative John F. House, Judge Pete Turney, General Wm. Conner, Governor John C. Brown, and others, have taken will be a general expression of regret that congress, at its late wasteful session did not make a more complete preparation for the reappearance of the disease. Of all the elaboration of the congress, at its late wasteful session did not money questions, with a puff or two for Secretary Sherman's financial achievements, he appearance of the disease. Of all the elaboration of the results of the congress of the disease. Pete Turney, General Wm. Conner, Govthe people of Tennessee to vote for acceptance. The people, after a careful consideration of this question, have arrived at the correct conclusion that they will never be able to secure more favorable terms than able to secure more favorable terms than those proposed, and they will therefore free those proposed, and they will therefore free those proposed. themselves from a question which has so long

retarded the material interests of the State. Colonel Flad, of St. Louis, an engineer of the highest repute, inderses Captain of the highest repute, inderses Captain

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY

bout Memphis, its Sanitary Condition and the Recent Yellow-Fever Scare-They all Evidence a Most Kindly, Generous, Charitable and Sympathetic Spirit for Us.

But Totally Ignore the Work We have Done Toward Thorough Sanitation-They are Generally as Sanguine as We are Ourselves that We will Escape.

That our Memphis readers may see ther selves as others see them, we reproduce fr the leading journals of the country their views and opinions touching the sanitary condition of the Taxing-District and the recent yellow-fever scare.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. NOT BROKEN OUT IN EARNEST. St. Louis Globe Democrat: "Reports from Memphis indicate that the vellow fever scare

of Thursday was premature, to say the least. does not appear that the pestilence has

given by the winter has been wasted-time | their action.' that might have been employed in making THE MEDICAL MEN KNOW NOTHING ABOUT IT. recurrence impossible has been lost AN EPIDEMIC NO LONGER FRARED.

scare at Memphis, which assumed such huge proportions on Thursday, subsided into a general recting of confidence yesterday. No new cases have occurred, and a recurrence of the fever in epidemic form is no longer feared. The partial panic that was produced

tine precautions. Little Rock, New Orleans Galveston, Vicksburg, and, in fact, nearly at the southern cities have cut off intercours with Memphis, and are making the most lively preparations for a struggle with the yellow invader should he appear in their ter-

MEMPHIS LIBELED AGAIN. Philadelphia Press: "Although some little effort to improve the sanitary condition of Memphis has been made this year, it is stated that thousands of people are using furniture, carpets, beds and bedding which were in use during the epidemic last year, and which should have been destroyed. There was a general impression in the north that all necesutions to prevent a return of the lumbia, Saturday, July 26th; Chattanooga, Monday, July 28th; Jonesboro, Wednesday,

THE PROPLE HAVE ALMOST INVITED ITS July 30th; Winchester, Friday, August 1st; Murfreesboro, Saturday, August 2d; Shelbyville, Monday, August 4th; Camden, Tuesday, August 5; M'Kenzie, Wednesday, Augthat place to prepare for a possible epidemic f abundant caution. With the horrors of ast year's pestilence fresh in their memorie our readers cannot need to be told what visit from Yellow Jack means, and if unbap pily a new necessity shall arise for the strickn cities of the south to ask our aid the peo ple of New York, irrespective of class and creed, will not fail to respond to the sumnons as they have so often already done." IT IS VERY UNFORTUNATE IN ANY EVENT. Baltimore Sun: "Even if Memphis should

be the only sufferer, and the cases there pro never real polar and her and want be unrortunate in respect both to travel and business at the south. The stampede of families is scarcely likely to be confined to Memphis, for the mere dread of another visitation will cast a loud over the cities as yet untouched. This s the more to be deplored because the fears of a recurrence were subsiding, and a reviva f business was looked forward to with confidence. It is to be hoped, however, that it will be shown there is to be no considerable prevalence of the fever.

BUSINESS PARALYZED BY THE SCARE. New York Times: "Memphis may or not have been again visited by the yellow-fever in its epidemic form, but it has certainly yielded to a yellow-fever scare with a completeness which must paralyze business and inflict a great deal of unnecessary loss upon the city. yet everybody seems undifferent or afraid to The proclamation of the board of health, inriting people to move to a place of safety unil there is time to discover whether the cases at present declared are more than sporadic, ems like a somewhat cruel piece of precausimply because the people do not understand tion. It is certainly a confession that the city uthorities are as ill-prepared to offer any effective resistance to the plague as they were

THE PANIC PARTLY SUBSIDED. Cincinnati Gazette: "The yellow-fever news om the south this morning is less alarming. There are no new cases at Memphis, and the panic which prevailed in that city Thursday has partly subsided. There have been, so grams, four deaths, three of them at Memphis and one at Water Valley, Mississippi. number of southern cities have quarantined against Memphis, and health boards are everywhere taking active steps to prevent a spread of the contagion. It is estimated that five thousand people left Memphis on Thursday, but yesterday the exodus was of smaller

TUR MEMPHIS BOARD HAS BEEN BASTY. New York Tribune: "One thing is reas ring: the lever seldom ravages the same dis tricts in two successive years. Upon this fact the fowns in the Mississippi valley can. rely for safety more than upon any sanitary precautions they have taken, or upon any ad-ditional knowledge of the disease and of the neans of prevention and cure gained by the Juited States yellow-fever commission or by ocal boards of health. Very little has been complished by these bodies, except to air a the Memphis board of health has been hasty in issuing its alarming note of advice. sozen cases of fever in a city as large as Memphis do not imply an epidemic and

New York Mail: "The terrible visitation Memphis will provoke some indignation as the dilutory and inefficient efforts that have been made to protect the south from the reappearance of the scourge of last summer. It is true that the precautionary measures which the case demanded have not been taken, and the neglect appears at its extreme stances, to cleanse the city as was needful. and to enforce the most approved sanitary regulations. Memphis is poorly prepared for the attack, and her people may but reap the fruit of their own neglect; but in their present misfortunes they should receive our

sympathy, rather than unfeeling rebuke. STATE RIGHTS AND THE YELLOW-FEVER. New York Times; "Now that the yellow

A SECOND VISITATION NOT PROBABLE. Kansas City Times: "It is not probable

trying time is yet to come, between the mid-dle of July and the middle of September. It is to be hoped there is no real ground for the fear of a general return of the epidemic." IT WILL BE A WONDER IF IT DOES NOT SPREAD.

New York Herald: "Memphis is crammed with fomites. It has never been disinfected. Houses, stables, sheds, hotels, churches, cellars, shantes and places in which people were treated last year, and in which they died, are still full of the poison-ous germs of the disease given out then. Winter arrested the development and activity of those germs; but it was a mild winter and did not destroy them. In this respect that city—perhaps others—is in the condition of places in the tropics, where the poison lives brough from year to year, and resumes its great activity upon the return of the hot season. In Memphis the contaminated bedding, curtains, carpets, walls-never made safe by frost or disinfectants-are now again exposed to a temperature high enough to give active operation to the destructive disease germs, and hence the present trouble. It will be a wonderful fortune if the malady is now kept within the limit of scattered

SYMPATHY FOR THE PEOPLE New York Star: "That an undue alarm has been created among the people of Memphis, who are seizing the first opportunity to leave the city, is very probable, but who can fail to sympathize with a fear-stricken people in whose minds the miseries of last year are vividly preserved? Scarcely is there a man. woman or child in that ill-fated city who has not mourned the loss of a relative or friend during the last reign of yellow-fever. They have heard the cries of the suffering, have witnessed their agonies, have seen them roken out in earnest, or that it is likely soon | dying, and now any attempt to teach cool-NO REASON YET TO BELIEVE IT WILL BE would seem as absurd as preaching modera-New York Herald: "As yet there is not sufficient reason to believe that the scourge so mild as some medical reports make it apable reason to believe the disease to be not is to return again with all its old violence, and while hope is possible every one will hope ures adopted by the health authorities of and while hope is possible every one will hope for the best; but the recurrence of even a few cases points to the fact that the truce must have been guided by sound reasons in

Washington Post: "There is reason to St. Louis Republican: "The yellow-fever Memphis is but the dirge-like prelude to another appalling tragedy in that most un-fortunate of American communities. The germs of disease appear to have been kept alive through the winter and spring, and have burst into fury under the heat of midsummer. The medical faculty are as impowalked in the path of duty, when thus to walk was to face death. But this does not change the fact that before this devastating she has no recollection of the as-

ie scenes of last year re-enacted in the summer of 1879? That is the all-absorbing question the hour. Of doctors there is no end. Of loctors' theories there is no end. All laymen who read, mark, learn and inwardly digest are ready to aver that the doctors are not rehable, and that conclusions can only be hazarded after a close perusal of all their issonant theories on the subject of yellowplague had been taken, but it seems this was a mistake. There is, however, ground for hope that the disease will not assume serious proportions."

The experience of 1878 must be the girl, suffering terribly from her horrible treatment, and still under the influence of the drug, raised herself and began the effort of returning to the city. She teacher in 1879, if the south is to be again was totally unacquainted with the locality, illicted, which kind heaven prevent! There New York World: "We need not say how are more nurses with a militant record this carnestly we hope that the warning of the year than last. The nursing is half the victory. We cannot blame New Orleans for this little outbreak of the yellow-fever at of yellow-fever may prove to be only a word | Memphis. The doctors say the cases are speadic-not traceable along any route of travel. consequently the most rigid quarantine at New Orleans would not prevent the sprouting of the planted germs at Memphis. On the poradic theory, local hygienic conditions and high temperature have nursed the germs, t last year, into fruitage, which is death Filth and high temperature are the usual concomitants of the plague, which is believed to exist in localities whither it is imported, during the winter, in familes. This is the most reasonable explanation of the Memphis

MICHATED IN MEMPHIS. New York Evening Post: "The cases of llow-fever which have occurred this year have clearly originated in Memphis, and this fact must go far to sustain the opinion of those physicians who hold, contrary to the popular belief, that the disease is native or manently naturalized in some parts of the south, and that its appearance is not always due to the importation of germs. The writer of this article sat one evening by the corpse of a friend in Mississippi, near Grenada, in empany with the physician who had atended the dead man. Having observed the ose similarity of the symptoms in the case to those of yellow-tever the layman asked the physician to point out the difference be tween the two. 'There is none whatever, was the reply. 'I see cases of yellow-fever here every summer, and this was one; but when there is no epidemic call them congestive chills, or bitious fever, or by some other less alarming name than yellow-fever. It is important to letermine this point for several reasons. it is true that yellow-fever must always be imported in order to prevail in this country, the fact once definitely determined will furnish the best possible guide in our efforts to exclude the infection. On the other hand, the disease is native here and is to be found every summer in other than epidemic conditions, we have means of studying its origin and nature which should not be neglected, and we have also incentives to provide against t by other means than mere quarantine. In Italy diligent study has revealed the origin f the spores from which the fevers of the Campagna come, and this is an important step toward their extirpation. If science can discover the germs of yellow-fever in Memphis or near Grenada, when no epidemic exists, it may learn the naturally history of those germ, and discover how to destroy hem or how to predict their activity in time for their possible victims to escape,

Pullman Cars from Calais to India. London Railway News. "A great imrovement on the 'overland' route to India. via Brindisi, offering comforts to travelers on that line never before known, has just been introduced. At the initiative of the Italian overnment, cordially responded to by the Pullman palace car company, the splendid trawing-room and sleeping carriages of this mpany, well known to all travelers on the Midland and Great Northern railway, and which also runs between London and Brighton, now convey passengers once a week each way between Brindisi and Bologna in connection with the Peninsular and Oriental company. For the present the Pullman cars do not run further north than Boogna, where the service is taken up by the delgian 'Societe Anonyme des Wagons Lits; out negotiations are being carried on which seave it probable that before long the famous 'almans' will take travelers the whole way from Culais to Brindisi, and vice versa. This is all the more desirable as the American cars not only are far more roomy than he Belgian 'wagon lits,' the first making up twenty-two beds and the latter only twelve but they have besides many convenience such as separate compartments for ladies, which must be greatly appreciated by all ittle fatiguing 'overland' journey between of larceny. England and India."

Sherman's Dilemma. Philadelphia Times: "Secretary Sherman in a miserable dilemma. Just as he is on party. What they want up there is some horrible southern outrage fresh from the vivid mind of Blaine, and they don't propose to fool with anything else if they can avoid it. As a matter of fact there is no man in this country who can grind out a more atrocious and thoroughly pitiful southern outrage than

A SHOCKING CRIME.

Young Girl Chloroformed in the Public Streets, and in that Condition is Placed in a Baltimore Street-Car and Taken to the

Suburbs, where She was Brutally Outraged-A Story that will Create a Panic Among the Mothers and Daughters of All Our Large Towns and Cities.

Baltimore special to the Cincinnati Enquirer: "An outrage which it is believed has o parallel for boldness and atrocity in the history of criminal acts in Baltimore was per-petrated in the northwestern suburbs on Saturday night, the victim being a young and respectable girl of nineteen, and her fiendish assailant an unknown man, who succeeded in making his escape after committing the offense is death. The story is a remarkable one. That a young woman could be approached upon the public street at an early hour in the evening, suddenly chloroformed into a condition of semi-consciousness, assisted on a street-car, carried into the suburbs and brutally ravished, seems almost incredible, and yet the startling story, after hours of labor, has been fully verified. After finishing her household duties on the evening of Saturlay, she left the house, saying she intended o take a short walk, as was her custom, conining herself, however, to the square on which she lived. The street is rather dimly lighted. affording her assailant an opportunity of coming alongside of her almost before she was aware of his presence. He seized her by the arm, and as she turned in alarm to ascertain his object he drew from his pocket a small bottle containing a liquid of some kind, chlorotorm or some other aniesthetic, and applied it to her mouth and nostrils. At the first inhalation she lost the power to make an outcry, and was soon in a condition of half-consciousness and almost paralyzed with terror and the effects of the drug. Her assailant then, drawing his arm through hers, summer. The medical faculty are as impohowever, cannot fail to operate injuriously to
the trade of that unfortunate city for the remainder of the season."

THE ALARM SUBSIDED.

Cleveland (Ohio) Herald: "The southern
people are very justiy alarmed over the outbreak of yellow-fever in Memphis, and are
taking very wholesome and prompt quarantine precautions. Little Rock, New Orleans,
Galveston Vickshurg and in fact was produced,
however, cannot fail to operate injuriously to
tent to day before such a visitation as they
in day before such as almentable
late, that science has made scarcely any progress in discovering the causes and preventives of yellow-fever. Physicians have shown
assisted her off, and half dragged her, as is
supposed beyond the city limits into the
woods. The physical c led her in the direction of a street railroad

aimlessly around. It was nearly one o'clock this (Sunday) morning when she reached Ed munson avenue and Carey street, where her appearance, wandering along and apparently intoxicated, attracted the attention of couple of gentlemen who were returning home. The girl passed, walking slowly and with difficulty, and, after going half a block, sank down exhausted on the steps of a dwelling. She was found crouched down on the steps and suffering terribly from nervous nent she had received, and alarmed at finding herself alone and unprotected. She was neatly but plainly attired, and her demeanor was modest and appearance attractive. She rather slender physique. Upon being adbut soon recovered upon being assured that she would be afforded protection, and briefly outlined the story of the outrage, as given above, the particulars of which she afterward

related more circumstantially to the wife of one of the gentlemen. A glass of water was offered to her, and an offer to permit her to remain at the residence of the gentleman was gratefully accepted. She was still suffering from the effects of the drug she had inhaled, her articulation was indistinct, and she walked with great difficulty the two or three blocks to the residence, where the wife of one of the gentlemen, after where the wife of one of the gentlemen, after a conversation with her and convinced of the and unfriendly world. For once this heroid truth of her startling story, provided for her comfortably. The victim of the fiendish out-rage is Miss Georgie M'Comas, less than twenty years of age. When a child she was admitted to the Home of the Friendless, of age. A situation was then procured for as if we had returned to the old days of the ceased, at Port Deposit, Maryland, where she resided until less than a year ago. Soon pitable south was like to have been obliterafter reaching the age of eighteen she came to Baltimore, in the hope of securing a who, here in Nashville, from the solid turrets more desirable position, and upon reach- of her rock-founded ancient university, had quested that lady to secure her a place in a family. Mrs. Crook referred The case as given above was worked up by a reporter for the Gazette, one of the two persons who encountered the girl wandering on | was indeed a strange spectacle. May it never the street. He caused a medical examination again occur. Christian principle, now hap-to be made to-day by Dr. Crim, who profamily where the girl hved give her an excellent reputation for respectability and veracity. The case was placed in the hands of the po-

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Friars Pointers celebrated the Fourth of July, and called it Independence Day. Advices from Texas speak of the drought as distressing. Some persons are cutting spread. Again, it is natural that the inhab-corn because it is so utterly parched up for itents of cities like St. Louis, Cincinnati and the want of rain.

Little Rock Democrat, 9th: "Mr. Fred Martip, who returned yesterday from southeast Arkansas, reports that a woman, while picking blackberries fifteen miles from Pine Bluff gienized cities, the damage done to life a yesterday week, was killed and terribly mangled by a panther." Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette: "Dr. Ayme

the green-cap man of the Patagonian expediion, writes from Texarkana to a gentleman in this city, sending money with which to redeem his baggage, and saying that he was duped, and that the expedition turns out to Corinth Record: "William Henry, a negro

oreacher, who has been following his calling

in this vicinity for some time, was arrested on Thursday by Marshal Bradley, who had ravelers now on the very rapid, but, at the been notified that the reverend gentleman same time, and for this very reason, not a was wanted at West Point to answer a charge The editor of the Friars Point (Miss.) Coaiomian threatens to commit a grave indiscretion, which should be suppressed: is a tide in the affairs of the F. P., C. and D.

and we could a tail unfold that would make

as friends prick their ears like playful mules. Look out for the locomotive-when you hear the whistle blow.' Alama (Tenn.) Sentinel: "Considerable ture of bees in Crockett county, and our bee men are agitating the question of baving a see-culture convention in the county at no very distant day. As a money-making busi-

ness, they are of the opinion that it will far surpass the cultivation of cotton." Tillman, while handling a loaded pistol, accidentally discharged it, and the bullet took effect in the breast of Willie Klein, killing him instantly. Willie was aged about fifteen

but was respectably connected. His father died in Jackson while representing his county in the legislature."

Marshall (Texas) Herald, 10th: "Yesterlay morning about eight o'clock, while a reight train was wooding at Texarkana Junction, four penitentiary convicts who were throwing wood into the box-cars, suddenly darted under the train to make their escape There were present six guards and a sergeant. One of the guards, named M'Donald, was on the other side of the train. As they came through, M'Donald fired, killing a young man about twenty-two years of age, whose name we did not learn. The other three convicts escaped."

Little Rock Gazette, 14th: "Hannah Banks, colored, aged one hundred and eleven years, was buried yesterday. Dr. lack, son of the deceased, is eighty-one years old, which shows that the family is one of great longevity. Hannah Banks came to this State thirty years ago, and was owned by Alex Banks. She was born in Virginia, and one feature to her life is that she was a church member for fifty years. The doctor says that his mother was not acquainted with Washington, and that she never saw Andrew Jackson."

Hickman (Tenn.) Pioneer: "Last Monday evening a man came through our town in a buggy. He hitched his horse a few minutes, and going to a store purchased a new suit of

ound near the track of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad company. The jury, after a careful examination, rendered a verdict of death from congestion.

The name of the deceased is supposed to have been Godson or Dobson. He wore a suit of dark-colored tweeds, No. 8 coarse brogans and a cotton shirt. He was a little bald on the top of the head, and apparently about fifty-eight years of age. The remains were provided with a respectable burial."

Yazoo (Miss.) Sentinel: "A negro woman iving on the 'Joe's Walk' plantation, below the city, was the victim of a terrible accident on Tuesday last. She undertook to fill with Union City Chronicle, 12th: "It was displague science is utterly helpless, and the medical faculty as impotent as a child in the track of a tornado."

FILTH AND HIGH TEMPERATURE.

Louisville Courier-Journal: "Are we to have the course of rough usage. As near as the can depose of rough usage. As near as the can many things and the contract of the course of the course of rough usage. As near as the can many twins were born. The course of rough usage. As near as the can many twins were born. The course of rough usage. As near as the can many twins were born. The course of rough usage. dence of rough usage. As near as she can determine, it was about eleven o'clock when found buried on the premises, with their she was restored to consciousness, and upon attempting to rise from the ground, saw her Wade guilty of infanticide, and his sister acassailant in the act of leaving her. He prob-ably remained to see that she had not been Union City Sunday. It is supposed the intifatally assaulted, and upon seeing her partly restored, offered no further violence, and quickly disappeared from sight. After a some time ago, and it is now supposed her

Old-Fashioned Saying of 'Every Man for Himself and the Devil take the Hind-

Nashville American: "As to inland quarantine, which looks at the treatment to be given cities where imported pestilence has taken hold, or where a contagious or infectious disease has broken out because it has become naturalized, or because it has held over for a season or two, the wildest diversity take the hindmost, saure qui peut, brute instinct of self-preservation led to the cordo sanitaire. By this the infected town of neighborhood was beleagured by a line and until everybody had perished. This sys tem prevailed a few centuries since, and i may be remembered that this was just the period when the most disastrous epidemics known in the annals of medicine ravaged bristendom. In the midst or the pani terror developed last year by the rapid and unlooked-for spread of the yellow-fever, somewhat of this spirit and practice was developed in our own brave and christian south which recently, through four long years of stupendous and incessant warfare, and through twice four years of suicidal management had, by heroism and patience people seemed to have lost its balance. As day by day the telegraphic columns announced this, that and the other place quarantined Tennessee, and then against Mississippi, and where she remained until about twelve years then against all infected districts, it seemed her in the family of Dr. Murphy, since de- Ishmaelites, when every man's hands were ated, at least in the great southwest. To one crook, president of the home, and re- identical southwest endured the desolating identical southwest endured the desolating march of invading and conquering armies, in a family. Mrs. Crook referred the to Mr. Cornelius, superintendent of the Maryland industrial school for girls, and Cornelius secured her a place in the family of George W. Almack, No. 317 Mulberry street.

The heroism unsurpassed in the palmiest days of classic Greece or of republican Rome, with which her choicest youth poured out their life's blood upon the field of battle, and the stern stoicism or christian resignation with which aged fathers and fond mothers. to be made to-day by Dr. Crim, who pro-nounced it a case of violent outrage. The up the multitude in a plague stricked city to perish hopelessly, and to render the city a focus of infection, it bids them to flee for lice authorities this evening, and steps were their hy s and welcomes them to safe havens taken to apprehend the outrager. Miss of ratuge far and wide. If this summer, or M'Comas never saw the man before, but says in any subsequent summer, Memphis and towns in West Tennesses elsewhere, are in danger from the yellow-fever poison, let the people scatter, and that speedily. Let them also avoid cities, more especially very large cities, in an uncleanly state, or situated in low river bottoms, for without very great care in these localities the poison carried by them may Chicago, do not destre to be visited by crowds of refugees from a yellow-fever region, for should this fearful pestilence once break out

in these densely packed and imperfectly property would simply be incalculable. Even such cities as Nashville, Clarksville, Murreesboro, Columbia and Knoxville should not be overcrowded with such refugees Certainly not without the utmost care against infected articles, and the most complete exercise of sanitary purity. Avoiding cities, especially the great cities of the Ohio, the upper Mississippi and the low shores of the lakes, all parties seeking a safe refuge from the epidemic may avail themselves table-lands known as the Highland Rim of Middle Tennesse and as the Cumberland table-land of Middle and East Tennessee These are sanitariums for just such emerger cies. These plateaus embrace a large area within a few hours railroad ride of the southwest or the southeast. By altitude, by climate, by topography and geology, by proximity and by cheapness, this area will ceror Memphis, from Charleston or New Or- and moaning the name 'Louis."

How Deeply Does the Earth Quake earthquake at Virginia City was not noticed in the mining depths, but only by the people on the surface. Their famous earthquake of o'clock, however, the empress was wondersome years ago, which shook down chimneys, fully firm. She took a last look at the dead fire-walls, cracked brick buildings, and did face, and then, with all the piteous passion Vicksburg Herald, 12th: "Yesterday morning a very sad affair took place at the residence of our well-known and respected fellow-citizen John A. Klein, Esq. Albert Tillman, while handling a loaded pistol, accidentally discharged it, and the bullet took by the station tender at the nine hundred feet level of the Imperial-Empire shaft, nine hundred feet below the surface. He said it Fada's plan for a railroad across the isthmus feeted districts, we believe that the vigorous shalt he would suggest that the ships, instead of being held on a car by supports, be set affinating a large tank. This is not an improvement, and would, for many reasons, prove objectionable. Captain Eads's plan is the heat, indeed the important feature of the campaign leading up to the most of the southern cities will pre-dicting a fatal would, for many reasons, the heat.

The set of being held on a car by supports, be set affinating a fatal prove objectionable. Captain Eads's plan is the heat, indeed possible of the southern cities will pre-dicting a fatal would, for many reasons, the heat.

The set of being held on a car by supports, be set and some of the southern cities will pre-dicting a fatal through the formal for a candidate; the general raily is a feeted districts, we believe that the vigorous outrages are to be made the important feature of the campaign leading up to the new cities will pre-dicting a fatal through the southern cities will pre-dicting a fatal through the animal transport of the campaign leading up to the campaign leading up t hundred feet below the surface. He said it felt like a sudden faint throb or pulsation of the air, as though a blast had been sent off somewhere at a distance above, below, or in some indefinite direction. In some of the mines the shock was not noticed at all, even by the station men. Commenting on this peculiar fact at the time, the Gold Hill News remarked that the earthquake seemed to be an electrical disturbance, proceeding from

AN AMAZING TALE

Told by a Woman, who Claims to Have Died a Score of Times, and Each Time to Have been a Witness of the Glories of Heaven.

A Psychological Phenomenon the Most Wonderful on Record-An Experience that Baffles and Beats any the Spiritualists Can Show.

From the Kansas City Times we learn something wonderful. Mrs. Diana Powellson, mother of nine children and a widow, was attacked with severe spasms in Decem ber, 1877, which attacks recurred daily about four o'clock. It was supposed by physicans that she had caucer of the stomach and ul and going to a store purchased a new suit of clothes and a pair of spectacles, then going to the barber shop had his hair cut off very close, his whiskers, mustache and eyebrows dyed black. When asked what his name was he replied it was nobody's business. He was of medium size, and appeared to be about thirty-five years of age. He came in on the Columbia road and left on the Nachville and hunds relayed the head dropped on the Washesian association building which ceration of the liver. For months ulcers were in making his escape after committing the clothes and a pair of spectacles, then going discharged into the stomach. This kept up horrible crime. The punishment for such an to the barber shop had his hair cut off very until last May, when, after vomiting a large for coffee, and drank it. The spasms returned, and she again died, and remained without signs of life for three hours. She continued to revive and recover and die again o'clock?" said Mr. Bouccault. "Why, I have when the spasms recurred. From June 2d until July 5th she had these strange attacks You see I run down to Newburg yesterday to found only debility to contend with; but, for which I must make up.

without warning or premonition of any kind, she continues to have spasms and die daily. The Story. Our reporter visited the bedside of the lady in company with Dr. Thorne. Her story is as "I have been a professed christian for many years. Some time in 1877 I joined the Methodist church, south. I am a full be-

hever in christianity. The statement that I am about to make is stranger to me than it can be to you. On the night of my first dying, the more I died the less pain I felt. I was so happy at going (oh! sir, I have suffered so much); felt no misery of any kind; pain in the head all gone; it seemed that I lost all consciousness but for a moment; when I came to my senses again I knew I was dead, but everything was very dark to me. I thought I was still blind. became filled with terror, auticipating the worst. My husband (who died in 1866) soon, however, took hold of me. He told me I was on the wrong road. Others of my departed friends and family did the same. The darkness suddenly vanished. I saw all my friends and millions of others. I saw hills and valleys, frees and flowers, rivers, seas, lakes and birds, and heard such music as I cannot describe. The people were not what I expected to see. They were ordinary men and women. Some were bright and beauticommunities. All were much more beautiful than any we have, but some were not so beautiful as others. I saw many bright spirits, but was very much surprised that

THEY HAD NO WINGS. My friends led me from the dark place into the light. I did not come through this dark place any more, either in coming back r returning at any time. I saw many meetings of congregations, but did not learn what they were doing. I thought I was at home, but was told that I must return to my body again. My husband told me this. I cried and was very much angered at him, and still am for sending me back. I long to be in that beautiful home that they told me was mine. My husband sent a message to his son, and to my children by me. Messages were also sent by many others. I was afraid of some spirits who looked dark and forbidding, while others were so bright, beautiful and kind. When I was there a large concerns gathered around me. I did not know I should return to earth till I was told so by v husband. He was sixty-seven when h ed, though he now looks in the prime of fe. My two children were with their father. was very much surprised at this; I had known only one, one child was born dead, rematurely, in August, 1876; it was very ejoiced to see me. I cannot compare her o any age, it differs from earth; but still a nall child. I felt all a mother's love for bat child, which I did not think I possessed. My boy, one year old, died fifteen years ago; he is now a young man, and knew me. pirits do not sing like we do; much nicer. saw some spirits who looked repulsive and dark. The clothing of all was of the flowing or robe kind. No voice is used by spiritsunderstood them more perfectly words. I read their thoughts; it is a more perfect language than ours. They told me to come back to earth for three or four years, with my little children, who are here, unless was dissatisfied. I promised to do so. I ex-

but did not do so. They told me this was poster took the hint and left him-surround why I was in the dark. I now know that I ! must depend upon myself. We are over there as we are here. We make our own happiness, I did not find any heaven or hell, only life, more perfect and beautiful than This is not life at all. What I now relate is as clear to my memory as anythin n life can be. In dying after the first time did not lose consciousness. I seemed to fade from one life into another. I now often see spirits around me, but cannot speak to them or they to me. They show me flowers which are more beautiful than ours. Spirits old me they had to repent of their sins over there before they could advance. Till they did this they were unhappy. I was much surprised when I first went there at seeing a spirit whom I took to be God. And I afterward supposed it was Jesus Christ, but who was only a bright spirit teaching the others. I saw many such afterward; they don't seem to belong to the rest. Everybody is engaged in learning and growing brighter, so they told me." The facts and particulars of this strange death were verified by the people of Rosedale generally. More particularly was the account substantiated by Mrs. Kittle Pow-ellson, sister-in-law to the lady, and Miss R Powellson, the daughter, Mis. John Had-dock, Mrs. James Wilson, Mrs. Caltenburger, Dr. Baird, practicing physician in Rosedale, and many others, who have been constantly attending her. Dr. Thorne called in consultation Dr. Halley, of Kansas City, who made a thorough investigation of the case Dr. Baird has also been a witness of many of the phenomena. The facts contained in the foregoing account bear so strongly upo questions now being discussed by the bea atellects of the age, has led the Times to present them as facts only. It will continue nis interesting investigation so long as new acts present themselves, and they will, from

time to time, be presented to the readers of the Times. Eugenie's Wos. Cable telegram to the Cincinnati Commer cial: 'The empress was a prey to overwhelm-ing grief on the arrival of the body at Camden house. It was supposed that she had retired to the seclusion of her boudoir, but, on the contrary, having cluded her sympathizing friends, she had silently gone into the room set apart as the mortuary chamber. No sooner had the coffin entered the door than a sariek revealed the presence of the bereaved tainly become the favorite resort for the mul- mother. She was led away weeping bitterly. titudes who may in future years be compelled to the room to flee for their lives, whether from Norfolk of death, and lay prostrate kissing the plate mained thus four hours, when she sunk into a sleep from deep exhaustion. At seven Sacramento (Cal.) Union: "The recent kneeling at the coffin's side. M. Rouher and

White Slaves of New England. Life among the Fall River mill operatives is pictured by the Boston Herald as a round and, when the mill day is over, their duties Cash for wheat at 352 FRONT STREET.

become terribly onerous. Upon reaching home supper is to be swallowed, and then, while the rest of the family find rest and recreation, all there is of housekeeping is per-formed by the wife, occasionally assisted by her children, if they are old enough. There will be no time next morning for cooking breakfast, and it must be looked out for over night. Dinner must be taken to the mill, and its substantial materials must be cooked during the evening. While the kettle is bubbling, or the frying-pan sizzling, or the oven baking, or all together are sending out their heats, the washing of the bed and personal clothing for the household may be performed, the old man's trousers mended, or the chil-dren's clothes made or repaired. If one of the brood is sick it may also receive attention at the same time. The wife and mother thus toils for her family, living a life the like of which no southern slave ever dreamed about. Intemperance too commonly adds its sorrows to the rest.

BOUCICAULT.

What the Modern Shakespeare has in Store for the New York Pubile-New Plays to be Performed by a New Company.

cold and clammy, and on the twenty-fourth of May she died. The spasms of the neck and hends relaxed, the head dropped on the pike that night."

Little Rock Democrat, 9th: "Acting Coroner John Collins went out yesterday to M'Almont station, near this city, and held an inquest on the body of an unknown tramp, tound near the track of the St. Loris Loro."

cold and clammy, and on the twenty-fourth of May she died. The spasms of the neck and hends relaxed, the head dropped on the breast, the eyelids opened, and a film gathered upon the eyes. A current of electricity, passed from the base of the brain to the lower portion of the back, failed to revive her. She remained in this condition thirty-two minutes, when she sat up in bed, called for coffee, and drank it. The spasms re-

daily, and died as often. The physicians look after my yacht, and that lost me a day "And how does the yacht progress?" "Well; she is really finished save a little paint here and a little varnish there and

some triffing matters of that sort; but I fear it will be August before I can make any use of her. I proposed to spend most of this month on the water, but the builder has disposed of my plans by slow work. "But August remains?"

"Yes; only my rehearsals begin on the tenth instant, and these I superintend myself; beside, I intended to make a floating country house of her, and instead must put up with a day or two when I can get it. 'How does the work at Booth's go on?" Very nicely. You won't know the inside of the place when it is finished. You see actors have always had the horrors at the thought of playing in that house, on account of the stage being so badly constructed. It was like playing in a hole a mile away from the audience. Fechter used to say that he felt as if a river of cold water ran between

fault, and taken twenty feet off the height o the stage. "And about these new plays?" 'I have furnished three and am at work on the fourth; I shall open at Booth's with a sensational society drama, something akin in style to the Streets of New York or The Two Orphans, and," continued the playwright, ful, and others were lean and miserable looking. I saw their homes. They lived in

him and the people. I have remedied that

play at which I am working. As for playing there myself I shall defer it as long as possible. I have grown to hate it. Of course, I shall not act under my own man-"What other pieces shall you bring out at

Booth's? "Everything good and new that I can get nothing that has been produced in this ountry—nor shall anything old be revived."

"And the company?"
"Well," said Mr. Boucicault reflectively,
"it will be the best I can get together. A
nebulæ of stars, if possible. For leading man I shall have my son-in-lay, Mr. John Clayton, who took Coghlan's place at the Prince of Wales theater when he came to this country, and plays about the same roles as Coghlan, Wallack and Charles Thorne. There is Mr. Clayton's picture," and Mr. Bouccault pointed to the photograph of a large, bandsome man with light ways hair says handsome man, with light wavy hair and olue eyes; and then continued: 'For leading lady I shall have in all probability Miss Clara Morris who does not seem averse to occupying her old position in New York, and besides that I have my eye on Miss Etlen Terry, Ada Cavendish. Rose Cogulan, who from what I hear may not be ill pleased to return here. And, in fact," continued the actor complacently, "I have several other ladies in mind. I have also engaged Dominick Murray, the veteran John Brougham and Mr. seorge Clark. I shall have a good company he best stage setting and costuming, and the American public is not pleased with the result it will not be my fault."
"When will Mr. Clayton arrive?"

"This evening or to morrow, on the City of Chester. My daughter and my eldest son acompanied him. They will stay at Brighton Beach during the summer, and I shall run down there every day or two to see them;" and with this Mr. Boucicault looked longing ed with all the comforts and luxuries that make work easy-to find a name for his play for, so far, none of them have been christ

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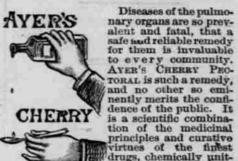
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